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"Some Papagos, however, have discovered a wider use for this type of farming. Some families have as much as 40 flood-plain acres devoted to the production of grain and forage crops for their livestock. Since this type of use is feasible, productive use of the entire flood-plain acreage on the reservation might be made.

"The tools and techniques used in flood-farming can be greatly improved so as to reduce the time required for constructing dykes and ditches, and for plowing, planting, weeding, and harvesting. . .

"A much sounder type of agriculture for the Papago family is irrigated subsistence farming. It fits in with their tradition of small farms and home food production. But it also assures adequate amounts of moisture and the timing of application so as to guarantee good yields. It would combine well either with off-farm employment or with livestock production."

Whether or not such a development as Metzler visualizes could be brought about will depend upon the cost of pumping water from deep wells (see Ground Water Report, page 27). It will also depend upon new regulations, opportunities and ideas with respect to land tenure, capital expenditures, and credit, not to mention the attitudes and interests of Papago Indian families. The present generation of Indian farmers, with few exceptions, have not been successful in industrialized large-scale farming. From two to three hundred Papago families have, however, continued to grow subsistence and feed crops on small flood water farms as a source of supplementary income. It is possible that some of these farmers would welcome a more stable farm income through the development of small irrigated plots, and that

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